(2) *Public service.* In spite of the specific orders of Government to give preference to the members of their community in the matter of appointments in the public service, their grievances in the matter had not been substantially redressed. Those who were qualified still found it difficult to get appointments, though the number of such men was very small. From the year 1092, only very few of them were entertained in service.

(3) *Hostel for Mahomedan Students.* There were about 30 Mahomedan students in the College and High schools at Trivandrum. On behalf of the students who resorted to Trivandrum for higher education from the various taluks of the State, he requested that a Government hostel should be started at Trivandrum for their use, and if that could not be done, a small grant should be sanctioned for the present Muslim hostel.

(4) *Text-Book Committee.* Many books which were obnoxious to the feelings of the Muslims had been approved by the Text-Book Committee and prescribed as texts in schools. The members of other communities who were on the Text-Book Committee were not competent to select the text-books suitable for Mahomedan boys as they were ignorant of Arabic and Hindustani. A Mahomedan who had a good knowledge of Arabic and Hindustani should be appointed as a Member of the Text-Book Committee.

(5) *Use of 'Koran' for taking oaths.* The Muslim community had great objection to the way in which the 'Koran' was being used for taking oath in the civil and criminal courts of the State. Copies of the translations of the 'Koran' might be used for the purpose.

(6) The concessions granted to Mahomedan boys in Government schools should be made applicable to Private and Grant-in-aid schools.

(7) An examination in Arabic for testing the knowledge of Munshis in Mahomedan schools should be instituted.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

163. Removal of the disabilities of Pulaya and Paraya converts to Christianity.

Mr. Abraham Isaac (Member, Nominated) thanked the Government for the various concessions granted to the Pulayas and Parayas in the matter of their educational advancement and registry of land in their names, and submitted the following requests:—

1. *Vernacular Education.*—The number of Pulaya and Paraya boys in classes above class V in Vernacular schools was very small, as many of the boys discontinued their studies owing to their inability to pay even half fees and to purchase books. All Pulaya and Paraya boys with a few exceptions starved during the interval without noon-day meal. The scholarship-holders who failed in the examination ceased to get the scholarships. He requested that the grant of scholarships should be continued even if the scholarship-holders failed in the examination, that the amount of scholarships should be increased so as to cover the cost of noon-day meal also, and that in the case of very poor boys in class VII, the class fees and the examination fees should be remitted.

2. *English Education.*—The work of the Missionaries in spreading English education among the Parayas and Pulayas was really praiseworthy. They were greatly indebted to the Missionaries for the sympathetic treatment shown to them. There were more than 20 boys in the whole State studying in English schools, out of whom only 4 boys had been granted scholarships. Those who were studying in the Grant-in-aid institutions were not given any pecuniary aid. The Member's request was that the number of scholarships to the Pulaya and Paraya boys in English schools should be increased.

3. *Industrial Schools.*—There were two Industrial schools, one at Chingavanam in the Kottayam taluk and the other at Kuthrapalli in the Changanasseri taluk. As great difficulty had been experienced in getting bamboos, rattan, eata, &c., for use in

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

those schools, the Member prayed that arrangements might be made through the Forest Department for the supply of such materials for those schools.

4. *Public Service.*—The members of the two communities should be more freely entertained in the Medical, Forest, Excise, Police, Public Works, and the Sanitary Departments. The Member's request was that instructions should be issued for the appointment of those among them who were literate and who had studied up to classes V, VI and VII but who were not duly qualified. The Member also prayed that, in every Hospital, a male and a female from among the depressed classes should be appointed for attending on the members of those classes.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

164. Certain suggestions for the improvement of the social condition of Parayas.

Mr. Raman Chennan (Member, Nominated) submitted that the members of his community had great objection to their being called 'Parayas'. The proper name, in his opinion, which could with dignity and self-respect be applied to his community was 'Sambavar' (സാംബവർ). Two Associations recently started in North and South Travancore had styled themselves the North Travancore and South Travancore Sambavar Associations, respectively. The Member, therefore, prayed that his community be called the 'Sambavar' community.

The Member then requested that scholarships should be granted to Paraya boys studying from class IV upwards. Three scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem should be granted to the Paraya boys studying from the First to the Sixth Form in Government English Schools. All Paraya boys in the Kottayam, Trivandrum and Nagercoil Colleges should be given scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem. The scholarships sanctioned to be given to one P. K. Raman, a Paraya boy, was not paid to him. Arrangements should therefore be made to disburse the amount as early as possible. In regard to the entertainment of Parayas in the public service, the Member prayed that orders should be issued to appoint at least two qualified Parayas in the Revenue, Judicial, Anchal, Police and Excise Departments.

The Member next requested that model colonies for the habitation of Parayas should be established in convenient places and that an Industrial school should be also opened in each division.

He then referred to the immense difficulty experienced by the Parayas in South Travancore in getting convenient dwelling-sites and said that they were now living in small huts constructed on the banks of tanks and channels which was greatly injurious to their health. They were also put to the necessity of using the water in the tanks for drinking purposes. The Member requested that a few village roads and wells should be constructed for their exclusive use. A road from Kakattusseri to Suchindram should be constructed at an early date for the use of the Parayas in the Agastees waram taluk. The registered areas near the model colonies should be acquired on payment of compensation and handed over to the Parayas and the compensation amount should be realised from them in instalments.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

165. Grievances of the Tamilians in the State with regard to public service.

Mr. S. Kulathuran B. A. & B. L. (Member, Nominated) said that the Tamilians who formed the majority of the population in South Travancore and were distributed in varying proportions in Central and North Travancore were in point of education very backward. The number of Tamilians in the State service was very limited, though qualified men among them were not wanting. Their community did not receive sufficient encouragement so far as the public service was concerned, though, as an educationally backward community, they deserved special consideration and concessions at the hands of Government. He pointed out that, if some encouragement be shown to the few qualified and deserving Tamilians who were

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